

THE RIO NEWS.

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

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Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p.m. and 11.40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

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Regular trains, week days, leave 51. Rua Cosme Velho, Laminjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. 5.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a.m. and 1.40 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p.m.; descending 5.35, 10.05, 11.25 a.m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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ALVARO E DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN RACHUELO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Sundays; 7.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuria.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Chili is preparing to enforce quarantine against Argentina at every possible point.

—How will an epidemic of bubonic plague at Buenos Aires chime in with President Campos Siles visit?

—The Argentine government seems to be difficult to suit in the matter of a place for President Campos Siles. Of the many offered, none have been accepted, and now another is spoken of.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 25th confirm the discovery of bubonic pest in Rosario. It is asserted that the town will be isolated. Since then several cases have been reported, and the city has been isolated.

—Telegrams of the 24th report that a revolution against President Aceval is imminent in Paraguay. On the 25th a telegram from Posadas reported that the revolution had been successful, and that without bloodshed. It's just like turning a crank.

—Although the bubonic plague at Rio Janeiro is still confined to the one original case, no second having been confirmed, the sanitary authorities show no signs of relaxing the quarantine they imposed with such abrupt haste.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The magnificent sum of \$2600 is to be spent in improvements in that pirate's den known as the lazaret of Flores Island. The money could not be more judiciously expended than in purchasing dynamite to blow the whole place into smithereens—and the health authorities along with it.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The latest phase of the quarantine plague—or mania—is that Illia Granle, the quarantine station at Rio Janeiro, is to be declared "suspected," and vessels touching there will consequently be quarantined here. That a quarantine station itself should thus be placed in quarantine shows how farcical the whole business is.—*Montevideo Times*.

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram, ex-president Julio Herrera is just completing a work on political economy as especially applicable to Uruguay and Argentina. Having been such a miserable failure as a statesman, and having proved an unmitigated curse to his country, Dr. Herrera no doubt thinks himself well qualified to speak on the matter.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 16.—[It is a common thing for such men to turn journalists and political economists.]

—The scorching, frizzling heat of the last 48 hours has been the general topic. Even during the night the thermometer was well over 80° Fahrenheit, and yesterday it was 90° in the shade in many places, added to which there was a suffocating north wind. For several years we have not had a hotter month than the present January has already proved. There were signs of approaching relief yesterday afternoon, which it is to be hoped will be verified.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 19.

—Yesterday afternoon Admiral Schley, who is now quite recovered, paid his respects to the President of the republic. He was accompanied by his staff officers, the captains of the U. S. S. "Chicago" and "Montgomery," and U. S. minister, consul and vice-consul. The usual courtesies were exchanged, and the admiral specially expressed his thanks for the kindness shown by the Uruguayan government at the recent funeral of Lt. Com. Greene. The admiral leaves for Buenos Aires on Saturday, but we believe the vessels will soon return here.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 19.

—As anticipated in our last, the sanitary authorities have issued the inevitable decree declaring quarantine of rigor, that is to say for ten days, on all vessels from Rio Janeiro. Their reason for doing this is that one fatal case of bubonic plague has been officially proved at Rio, and it would seem that a second suspected case is under observation. Of course it is useless to point out to the sanitary authorities that one case does not constitute an epidemic, nor, for the matter of that do two, any more than one swallow makes a summer. They live by quarantine, though the port dies by it, and are only too glad of any excuse for imposing and increasing it. If they could only find some excuse for imposing perpetual quarantine against all the rest of the world, no doubt they would reach the culmination of their desires.—*Montevideo Times*, January 16th.

—The U. S. cruiser "Chicago," with Admiral Schley on board, will come up from Montevideo on the 21st; the reception to the admiral will take place on the 23rd. The "Chicago" will enter La Plata port. The admiral, who has been under the weather for some days, is now quite himself again. As to the rumors of the United States squadron here having received orders for South African waters, if the admiral has received any such order the fact is known only to himself; his order to proceed to this station concluded with the following words, "You will await further orders before any vessel of your command visit any African port." This would seem to be peremptory and actually prohibits the admiral from visiting other ports than those of the station of which he is commander-in-chief. Of course this order was issued after the United States department of state had been informed by the British foreign office that they had rather that no foreign warship should be sent to the Cape.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, January 16th.

—Two cases of suspected bubonic pest were denounced to the Buenos Aires sanitary authorities on Saturday last. On the following day it was said that five cases in all had been discovered. Montevideo has promptly imposed quarantine against Argentine arrivals. The Flores Island harpies are very happy these days.

—Mr. Charles Bright has finally acquired the concession to build an underground electric railway. The concession comprises a line from Cincera to the Docks under Rivadavia and Avenida de Mayo, another line from Consorcio to Retiro under Artes, Buen Orden, Cerrito and Lima, and a circular line between Calles, Paraguay, Reconquista and Comercio. It is reported that Mr. Bright has arranged the matter of capital in London.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Jan. 16.

—Carnival, which falls on Feb. 25, 26 and 27, is already beginning to find mention in our contemporaries, and they ask the municipality to take it up in order to give it a little more organization and school than has been the case of recent years. We are afraid, however, that it is too late in the day to revive Carnival—it has too long been relegated to the unrequited domination of the street boy, and has become a hopelessly vulgar, tawdry and insipid institution on which the educated classes look askance. Besides, it occurs at a time of the year when it is generally too sultry to think of "marking" and when the only disguise tolerable is bathing costume. If it were transferred to a more temperate season of the year—to correspond with the season when it falls in Europe—if it were subjected to a few rational regulations and restrictions, and if the objectionable small street boy with his eternal lion-tan or tin can were sternly repressed, something might still be made out of it for decent folk, but under its present conditions we fear it is quite hopeless.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 20.

—That the protest against taxation is not local or partial but general we see reflected in the general outcry in the provinces, particularly in those provinces which require and absorb labor for production. Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Córdoba and Corrientes have all raised the cry, and Buenos Aires of course is in the van, city and province. The great commercial meeting in this city last year was premonitory of the move, because business men not only realized the position, as it then stood, accurately, but foresaw that the conversion bills were certain to fan the blaze into a conflagration. And the economic malaise will in time permeate the social order. Political equality and social conditions cannot be divorced. Where is the financial doctor versed enough and strong enough to put the track on the rails again? In our last issue we announced that the business houses of Gmolegnaychid, Entre Rios, were organising a three-day closure as a protest against taxation, and a correspondent writes later that at Paraná, Nogoyá, La Paz, Colon, Concordia and Uruguay like measures will be adopted. It is an echo to be studied.—*B. A. Standard*.

—We publish to-day the fourth list of Montevideo subscriptions to the Mason House Fund, the total of which now reaches \$2,416.80. Apropos of this we are requested to desire all intending contributors to send in their donations before the end of the month, as the committee are desirous of sending home another remittance.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 14.

—The gallant little band of British volunteers, who go to the seat of war by the "Mah," must indeed have felt flattered on seeing yesterday afternoon such a host of friends and well-wishers collected to bid them God-speed. Between 4 and 6 not less than 250 people, the dockside, very many of whom were ladies; in fact the crush alongside the steamer was so great that one could hardly turn round. The young fellows were, comparatively, at leisure to receive their friends, looked extremely business like in their rough "camp" suits and had evidently been working "con amore" at the laborious task requisite to prepare their shipment of horses, cattle and forage for departure. Probably no more disagreeable work will fall to their lot during their forthcoming experience of campaigning. When the moon rose shortly before 8 a large number of people were still patiently waiting to witness the departure; but, though a special permit to leave up to 6.45 had been obtained, it was not to be and the Mah remained in No. 4 dock all last night; she was to leave this morning at 6 o'clock as soon as the dock-bridge had been opened. As we had surmised, not a sign of hostility was displayed by the outsiders present. Mr. Somerwell and his companions take with them the very heartiest good wishes of all Britishers in Buenos Aires. They go in the highest and most patriotic spirit, and well do they deserve the exhibition of affectionate regard and admiration extended to them yesterday. We again give below the names of the 25 good men and true, volunteers all, who by this time are probably on their way to the seat of war.—J. B. Walter, H. M. Jacobs, H. H. Mincing, J. S. Wedderburn, J. E. Jackson, W. H. Morris, J. White, D. E. Francis, E. Traill, E. Lambidge, H. F. Woods, L. L. French Stanton, F. T. Harris, H. B. Monroy, J. Wood, H. H. Hill, E. Clarke, J. D. Hamilton, R. W. Dunham, George Allan, Frank Fairhurst, Edgar Garza, Lewis Price, Ed. Haman and H. D. Somerwell, the prime mover of the expedition, and to whom the credit of it in the first place is due.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, Jan. 17.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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 Mendoza and Paysandú.

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

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HYMN.

TO BE SUNG IN THE TIME OF WAR.

This hymn was written by the Rev. Courtenay Gale,
 vicar of Christ Church, Sutton, and has been approved
 by the Bishop of Rochester for use in the churches in
 his diocese, the music for which has been specially
 composed by Sir Frederick Bridge.

Lord God of Hosts, in Light enthroned,
 By all men be Thy power owned,
 Thy Majesty adored.
 In this high prayer let all men one:
 "Through the wide world Thy Will be done,
 Thy Kingdom come. Amen."

So pray the nations, Thine, O Lord,
 Art Judge Supreme, Thine will reward
 Even as our deeds have been.
 If stained our arms, in vain we call,
 For soon or late Thy sword will fall
 And we be pierced. Amen.

Has that blow fallen? In the strife,
 Awful, afar, life after life
 Is given as if in vain:
 Like waves 'gainst cliffs our armies beat
 And backward fall—Is this defeat?
 If wrong our cause Amen.

Yet even while we hilt the dust
 We cry "O Lord, the cause is just
 For which our brethren die."
 "To arms!" the Empire gives the word,
 In every clime the call is heard,
 Give victory, Lord. Amen.

And as we pray, we give, to bless
 The wounded, widowed, fatherless,
 And as we give we sing,
 "Come light, come dark, all worship, praise,
 Be Thine through all the length of days,
 O King of Kings. Amen."

COLTENAY GALE.

FROM CAFE TOWN TO PRETORIA.

THE HOME-COMING FROM DUNDÉE.
 BY G. W. STEVENS.

[This was one of the last letters written
 by the late Mr. Stevens to the *Daily Mail*
 before Lady Smith was hemmed in by the
 Boers.]

Lady Smith, Oct. 27.

"Come to meet us!" cried the staff officer
 with amazement in his voice: "what on earth
 for?"

It was on October 25, about five miles out
 on the Helpmakaar road, which runs east
 from Lady Smith. By the stream below the
 hill he had just trotted down, and choking the
 pass beyond, wriggled the familiar tail of
 wagons and water-carts, ambulances, and
 doxies, and spare teams of old mules in new
 harness. A couple of squadrons of Lancers
 had off-saddled by the roadside, a platoon of
 horses topped with curled red and white
 pennons. Behind them stood a battery of
 artillery. Half a battalion of green kilted
 Gordons sniped their bare knees a little lower
 down; a company or two of Manchesters
 backed the baby convoy. The staff officer
 could not make out what in the world it
 meant.

He had pushed on from the Dundee column,
 but it was a childish superstition to imagine
 that the Dundee column could possibly need
 assistance. They had only marched thirty
 odd miles on Monday and Tuesday; starting
 at four in the morning they would by two

o'clock or so have covered the seventeen
 miles that would bring them into camp,
 fifteen miles outside Ladysmith. They were
 coming to help Ladysmith, if you like;
 but the idea of Ladysmith helping them!

At his urgency they sent the convoy back.
 I rode on miles through the openest country
 I had yet seen hereabouts—a basin of wave-
 like veldt, just growing thinly green under
 the spring rains, spangled with blinding
 mimosa-thorn. Scattered here and there with
 the dry water-courses they call sluits, patched
 with heaves of wire-fenced down, livened with
 a vermillion, blue cactus-hedged farmhouse or
 two, losing itself finally in a maze fairyland
 of azure mountains—this valley was the nearest
 approach to what you would call a smiling
 country I had seen in Africa.

Eight miles or so along the road I came
 upon the Border Mounted Rifles, saddles off,
 and lolling on the grass. All farmers and
 transport riders from the northern frontier,
 lean, bearded, sun-baked, framed of steel and
 whipcord, sitting their horses like the riders
 of the Elgin marbles, swift and cunning as
 Boers, and far braver, they are the Heaven-
 sent type of irregular troopers. It was they
 who had ridden out and made connection with
 the retreating column an hour before.

Two miles on I dipped over a ridge—and here
 was the camp. Bugles sang cheerily; mules,
 linked in files, were being zigzagged forwardly
 down to water. The Royal Irish Fusiliers
 had loosened their belts, but their sturdy
 bearing. Under their horses' bellies lay the
 diminished 18th Hussars. Presently came up
 a subaltern of the regiment, who had been on
 leave and returned just too late to rejoin
 before the line was cut. They had put him in
 command of the advanced troop of the
 Lancers, and how he cursed the infantry and
 the convoy, and how he shoved the troop
 along when the drag was taken off! Now he
 was laughing and talking and listening all
 at once, like a long wanderer at his home-
 coming.

Noise waiting for sensational stories among
 these men, going about their daily camp
 duties as if battles and sieges and forced
 marches with the enemy on your flank were
 the most ordinary business of life. No noise
 waiting for fighting either; in open country
 the force could have knocked thousands of
 Boers to pieces, and there was not the least
 chance of the Boers coming to be knocked.
 So I rode back through the rolling veldt basin.
 As I passed the stream and the nek beyond,
 the battery of artillery, the Gordons and Man-
 chesters were lighting their bivouac fires.
 This pass, crisscross under the solid feet of two
 great stony kopjes, was the only place the
 Boers would be likely to try their luck at. It
 was covered; already the Dundee column
 was all right.

Presently I met the rest of the Gordons,
 swinging along the road to crown the heights
 on either side the nek. Coming through I
 noticed—and the kilted Highlanders noticed,
 too, they were staying out all night—that the
 sky over Ladysmith was very black. The
 great ink stain of cloud spread and ran up
 the heavens, then down to the whole circum-
 ference. In five minutes it was night and
 rain storm. It stung like a whip-lash, to
 meet it was like riding into a well. Ladysmith
 streets were ankle deep in half an hour; the
 camps were morass and pond. And listening
 to the ever fresh bursts hammering all the
 evening on to deepening pools, we learned
 that the Dundee men had not camped after
 all, had marched at six, and were coming on
 all night into Ladysmith. Thirty-two miles
 without rest, through stinging cataract and
 and spongy loam and glisty slime!

Before next morning was grey in came the
 1st Rifles. They plashed uphill to their blue-
 robed huts on the south-west side of the town.
 By the time the sun was up they were fed by
 their sister battalion, the 2nd, and had begun
 to unwind their putties. But what a sight!
 Their putties were not soaked and not caked;
 say, rather, that there may have been a core
 of puttie inside, but that the men's legs
 were embarked in a serpentine cast of
 clay. As for their boots, you could only
 infer them from the huge balls of stratified
 mud they bore round their feet. Red mud,
 yellow mud, black mud, brown mud—they
 lifted their feet traitorously; they were land
 plummetts that had sucked up specimens of
 all the heavy, sticky soils for fifteen miles.
 Officers and men alike bristled stiff with a
 week's beard. Rents in their kilt showed
 white skin; from their grimed hands and

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY, 5.40 A. M.

According to official advices from General Sir Redvers Buller of Monday's date, General Sir Charles Warren continues to hold the position gained two days ago (Saturday).

Fourteen hundred yards in front of him is the enemy's position, and to the west is the lofty Spion-kop, which latter General Warren intends to attempt to seize to-night.

A fierce artillery duel has been waged during the last two days, the advantage being with the British, since their fire has searched the Boer trenches, without sustaining much loss.

The mails from Lisbon state that Boers are crossing from Umballa, near the coast, into Rhodesia. In view of this breach of the neutrality of Portugal, the governor of Lourenço Marques has hurried forward artillery to that point and has asked the home government to send him reinforcements, which are to be sent forward at once.

Otherwise the situation in South Africa continues unchanged.

LONDON, 25TH JANUARY, 5.20 A. M.

The situation at the seat of war remains unchanged. General Sir Redvers Buller maintains complete silence in regard to the movements of his forces.

Mail advices from Lisbon report that it is believed there that the local Portuguese officials at Umballa allowed the Boers to cross Lourenço Marques territory.

The Lisbon officials are greatly scared over the possible consequences despite the efforts at Delagoa Bay to remedy this infraction of neutrality.

LONDON, 25TH JANUARY, 11.50 A. M.

(Received 1.35 p. m.)

General Sir Charles Warren occupied Spion-kop, the key to the Boer position, on Tuesday night and held it against fierce attacks by the Boers all day Wednesday.

The capture of this fortified hill rendered the enemy's position untenable.

The casualties are reported to have been considerable, including General Woodside who was dangerously wounded.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY, 5.30 A. M.

There is nothing new reported from the scene of operations on the Tugela.

It is reported that a heavy bombardment of Ladysmith occurred on Wednesday last.

The situation at other points where war operations are in progress remains unchanged.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY, 1.05 P. M.

(Received 12 m.)

General Sir Redvers Buller cables to the war office that he is sorry to say that General Sir Charles Warren had abandoned Spion-kop during the night.

LONDON, 27TH JANUARY, 5.20 A. M.

The situation of General Buller's command remains unchanged since yesterday.

The Spion-kop mystery is still unsolved, owing to the lack of definite cable information in regard to that affair, but at the present moment a more hopeful impression is entertained here in regard to it.

Reinforcements are still arriving at Cape-town in large numbers.

The reported heavy losses of the Boers in the recent engagements on the Tugela river are confirmed.

Advices have been received that patrols from the commands of Generals Gatacre and French have joined hands near Steynsburg, south-east of Colesberg and midway between Stormberg and Rosmead Junction.

LONDON, 28TH JANUARY, 5.20 P. M.

(Received 3.37 p. m.)

General Sir Redvers Buller reports that it is useless to make a second attack on Spion-kop, as the enemy's right wing is too strong.

He had therefore decided to withdraw his forces across the Tugela river, which had been done without loss.

LONDON, 29TH JANUARY, 6.45 A. M.

Unofficial accounts from General Sir Redvers Buller's column show that the fighting in the vicinity of Spion-kop on Wednesday last, in which General Sir Charles Warren's command

was principally engaged, was of the most desperate character.

The Boers say, in their report on this battle, that the British left 1500 dead on the field, which is probably an exaggeration, and also 150 prisoners.

The Boers admit heavy losses on their own side in the same battle.

Advices from Boer sources state that the report that Colonel Plummer has succeeded in the relief of Mafeking, is unconfirmed.

LONDON, 30TH JANUARY, 5.45 A. M.

The situation in South Africa is unchanged.

According to official returns the casualties among the officers of the Fifth Division and Mounted Brigade at Spion-kop were 23 killed, 21 wounded, and 6 missing, most of whom are said to have been severely wounded.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS

Great Britain.

JAN. 23.—At Capetown no advices from Natal had been received for 46 hours.—There was great anxiety in England over the results of Gen. Warren's battles.—Advices from Gen. Buller at a late hour state that Gen. Warren had maintained the position won on Sunday. The British were within 1400 yards of the enemy's lines and Gen. Warren intended to assault Spion-kop that night (Tuesday).—No confirmation has been received of Col. Dundonald's arrival at Ladysmith with his 1,600 men.—Gen. Buller reports the British casualties on the 21st as one officer and five men killed, and 3 officers and 75 men wounded (The telegram does not specify the command to which they belonged).—Reports were current in London that Gen. Buller had suffered a defeat, which the war office denies.—In German and Austrian military circles the opinion is generally held that the British will be defeated in this war.

JAN. 24.—The silence of the war office in regard to operations on the Tugela is creating great anxiety in London.—On the 23rd Gen. Warren reported that he was maintaining his position in front of Spion-kop, but that the greater height of that mountain prevented an effective bombardment.—In official circles in London confidence is expressed in Gen. Buller's plans, but the public at large is distrustful. In spite of the cold and snow crowds of people are in the streets awaiting news.—On Monday Gen. Methuen made a reconnaissance as far as Slagtersfontein, where he encountered the enemy in force. The artillery and rifle firing continued until Tuesday.—The Boers resumed the bombardment of Kimberley yesterday.—On Monday the Boers are said to have attacked Gen. French, but the result is not known.—A Capetown telegram says the "Cynric" has been sent to the assistance of the Manchester Corporation.—At Chatham yesterday Lord Rosebery declared that in South Africa Great Britain is fighting an "unpleasant" war, corrupted by the independence of the South African republic (which is a very puzzling assertion).

JAN. 25.—Tuesday night (23rd) Gen. Warren succeeded in capturing Spion-kop by surprise, its small garrison taking to flight. On the following day (Wednesday) the Boers attacked the British with heavy artillery and rifle fire. Gen. Warren held Spion-kop during the day, but with severe losses. Gen. Woodgate was gravely wounded.—An official dispatch says that Gen. Warren considers the Boer positions indefensible after the loss of Spion-kop.—In military circles the capture of Spion-kop is considered important, but not decisive.—A telegram published by *Le Figaro* says that a press dispatch received in London states that Gen. Warren had been obliged to abandon Spion-kop after a terrible combat.—There were great rejoicings in London over the capture of Spion-kop, crowds of people filling Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park singing "Rule Britannia."—In a skirmish near Chieveley on Tuesday the British lost one killed and 7 wounded.—At Brussels it is believed that the taking of Spion-kop was prearranged as a preliminary to peace negotiations.—At Forfar, Scotland, Mr. John Morley says that Cecil Rhodes had deceived every body, the government as well as the people, and he considers that Great Britain has been launched upon a bad adventure.—The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced to 4 per cent.

JAN. 26.—The war office announces that Gen. Warren abandoned Spion-kop Wednesday night.—In the combat resulting in the capture of Spion-kop the British losses were: Killed 6 officers and 18 men; wounded 12 officers and 142 men; missing 31. (Another telegram says these losses occurred in the battle on Wednesday, 24th inst.)—Telegrams just received state that the losses in various combats near the Tugela (Potgieters ford, perhaps) were: Kings Royal Rifles, 3 officers and 18 men killed, and 4 officers and 63 men wounded; Camerons, 5 officers and 8 men killed and 6 officers and 77 men wounded. Besides these 20 men are missing. Captains Murray and Walter are among the killed.—Great disappointment was manifested in London over the abandonment of Spion-kop.—The war office is advised that 130 Boer prisoners have arrived at Durban.—From Modder River it is reported that the British had bombarded various Boer kopjes.—The "Manchester Corporation" (which is a steamer) has arrived at Capetown.—There was a general fall in stocks today.

JAN. 27.—Telegrams from Lourenço Marques state that Mafeking was relieved on the

23rd.—The war office denies that Gen. Warren has been defeated, and that Gen. Buller had been obliged to re-cross the Tugela with the loss of 17 guns, as asserted by Berlin journals. The minister of war considers these statements as fantastic.—It is generally believed that there was a general battle on the 24th and that Gen. Buller's losses were heavier than reported to the war office.—The war office has announced that the British losses in the battles on the Tugela river from the 17th to the 25th inst. were 67 killed, 579 wounded and 60 missing.—There is great anxiety manifested in London about the withdrawal from Spion-kop and complaints are made against the general responsible for it.—The Berlin press publishes a Pretoria telegram stating that the Boer commander, Gen. Botha, reports having defeated Gen. Warren on Wednesday, capturing 17 guns, and that Gen. Buller was in risk of being surrounded and defeated, which he could only escape by withdrawing across the Tugela. He estimated the British losses at 800 killed and 1,500 wounded.—Indignation meetings against the government are convened for to-morrow.—Gen. French (who seems to be moving eastward) reports an encounter with the enemy who lost 40 men, his own losses being 3 killed and 5 wounded.

JAN. 28.—The British losses on the Tugela announced yesterday, viz. 67 killed, 579 wounded and 60 missing, refer only to Gen. Lytton's brigade. Gen. Warren's losses at Spion-kop have not yet been made public.—A Cologne telegram says that Gen. Lucas Meyer had surprised a British detachment of mounted infantry, killing and wounding 20, and capturing 15.—Gen. Buller telegraphed yesterday that he considered a second attack on Spion-kop impossible and he had therefore resolved to withdraw his forces south of the Tugela. (This partly confirms the Berlin dispatches of yesterday).—It is reported that 150 Dublin fusiliers surrendered to the Boers on the Tugela on the 25th.—A Lourenço Marques telegram of the 26th says that advices from the Boer encampment on the Tugela report that the British left 1,500 dead on the field in the Spion-kop combat of the 24th. (This is unquestionably an exaggeration).—There was an enormous meeting in Hyde Park to-day and another in Trafalgar Square, both hostile to the government.—Mr. Labouchere says that England is spending rivers of blood and money to benefit only a group of corrupt financiers.

JAN. 29.—Parliament opens to-morrow when it is expected that a vote of censure on the government will be moved.—The war office announces that the casualties among officers in the battle of Friday last at Spion-kop were 22 killed, 20 wounded and 6 missing. It is yet unknown what the losses were among the rank and file. Col. Blonsfield, of the Lincolnshire regiment was wounded and captured.—Gen. Botha reports the British losses at 3,000 at Spion-kop, and his own losses at 800.—A Berlin telegram says that news has been received by way of Victoria that Gen. French in seeking to advance was attacked by the Boers on the 25th and obliged to retire with heavy losses in men and munitions.—The *Times* advises the government to send 50,000 men more at once, and other newspapers demand that 100,000 shall be sent to the front.—It is stated in Lisbon that the British government is exercising great pressure there to have the port of Delagoa Bay completely closed and that protests have been made by France, Germany and Russia.

France.

JAN. 23.—The government will submit to congress this week its project of maximum and minimum tariffs. The maximum on coffee will be double the present rates.—Several of the more conservative journals are urging the government to make concessions to Brazil.

JAN. 24.—The trial of the Assumptionist priests is causing violent scenes in court, and congress.—The court condemns the Assumptionists to pay a fine of 16 francs, and declares the association dissolved.—The *Siege* advises Brazil to insist on a reduction in the French tariff on Brazilian coffee.

JAN. 25.—The carpenters employed on the Paris exposition buildings have struck for higher wages.—Cardinal Richard, who visited the Assumptionist fathers after their condemnation, has been asked for an explanation.

JAN. 27.—There were disorders at the exposition buildings to-day, the strikers trying to prevent others from working.

JAN. 28.—The carpenters strike is increasing.—Cardinal Richard explains that his visit to the Assumptionists was strictly in a private capacity.

JAN. 29.—Yesterday's senatorial elections are said to make no change in the composition of the senate.—Gen. Mercier was elected from Nantes.—The carpenters strike is considered ended.

Germany.

JAN. 23.—Ratifications of a commercial convention between Germany and Crignay were to-day exchanged in Berlin.—The Hamburgers & Co., owners of the "Bundesrath", ask 430,000 marks indemnity for the seizure of that steamer at Lourenço Marques.

JAN. 24.—The minister of public instruction has re-established corporal punishment in the schools.

JAN. 25.—The federal council has approved the project for augmenting the German fleet.—The mother of the Empress Augusta Victoria died to-day in Schleswig-Holstein.

JAN. 27.—The German secretary of foreign affairs had an interview with Dr. Leyds to-day.

JAN. 28.—Dr. Leyds refuses to talk regarding his interview with Count von Bulow. He says the Boer republics will accept peace only on the recognition of their absolute independence.

United States.

JAN. 26.—A railway wagon loaded with dynamite was blown up near Wilkesbarre, Pa., killing 5 and wounding 7 persons. The damages are estimated at \$150,000.

JAN. 29.—At a breakfast given at the White House the wife of the Austrian minister refused to accept the arm of the Mexican minister.

Spain.

JAN. 27.—There were 124 deaths from influenza in Barcelona during the last 24 hours. (This is worse than the plague).

JAN. 28.—The Spanish gazette "Pelicano" has been wrecked at Fernando Po.

JAN. 29.—The Barcelona chamber of deputies have repeated their demand for autonomy.

Italy.

JAN. 29.—The Italian sanitary authorities have declared all Argentine ports unclean.

Russia.

JAN. 29.—A fire in a large edifice in St. Petersburg causes 7 deaths and injuries to 9 others.

DR. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS.

RECORD OF A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

The Santa Barbara correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle* announced the death, on December 21st of Dr. Edward H. Williams, senior partner in the firm owning the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in the following appreciative words:

Dr. Edward H. Williams of Philadelphia died at 6 o'clock this morning of heart failure in his room at the Arlington Hotel. Dr. Williams awoke at 2 o'clock this morning and complained to his nurse of a pressing sensation about his heart. The nurse did not consider it serious and so did not call a physician until near 6 o'clock, when he was rapidly growing weaker. Dr. Bates arrived and had not been with him ten minutes when Dr. Williams died. He was at the time of his death vice-president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and also of the Pennsylvania railroad. Some years ago he resigned the presidency of both these corporations on account of failing health. He at one time was the general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Dr. Williams was born in Woodstock, Vt. June 1, 1824. His father, at that time, was secretary of state of Vermont, and for many years was one of the foremost men in that state. Dr. Williams was graduated from the medical college at Woodstock at an early age and practiced his profession for a short time before identifying himself with a Vermont railroad system. He entered the surveying department and rapidly advanced until he became its general manager. He then went with the Pennsylvania road and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He was a great traveler and observer. He traveled around the world twice and made close studies of many countries. Fifteen years ago he came to Santa Barbara, suffering with catarrh, and found that he could hardly enter here than in any other place he had ever been. He spent fifteen winters here, where he owns a beautiful villa in Mission canyon. Two children survive Dr. Williams, Professor Edward H. Williams Jr. of Lehigh University and Mrs. William F. Dreer, now living in this city.

The funeral will be held from the Dreer residence in this city Saturday morning. His remains will be placed in a vault in Montecito cemetery, as he frequently requested, and left there until spring, when they will be moved to Philadelphia, to be placed near his wife. Dr. Williams was very charitable during his life, having given much to public institutions in Eastern cities. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000.

JINGOISM GONE MAD.

According to the Central News, Mr. Choate has been instructed to press for redress in the matter of the seizure of flour aboard American vessels outside Delagoa Bay. We don't think Englishmen need spend sleepless nights over this protest. The claim can only be a diplomatic form. If England chooses to declare foodstuffs contraband of war, the United States, or any other nation, may press as hard as they like for redress; it won't affect the issue. And, in our view, England will be quite right in declaring food-stuffs contraband. As we said in our leading article on Tuesday, there is no doubt that a European nation at war with us would declare food contraband. Why, then, should England be squeamish over a matter which cannot but affect materially her ability to put down the Boer revolt at the last expense to herself of blood and treasure?

—*Financial News*, January 4.

We know from telegraphic dispatches that better counsels prevailed, and that foodstuffs have been declared to be *not* contraband of war. The *Financial News*, which represents the stock-market harpies who brought on the Anglo-Transvaal war, must therefore console itself with impotent bluff. To cripple the Boers, whom the stock-market warriors of London hate so intensely, Great Britain will not put herself in a false and untenable position, which would be the case were she to declare foodstuffs contraband of war.—*Eds. News*.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 30th, 1900.

THE sanitary status on this coast has now become an exceedingly complicated and irrational one, and it is time that steps were taken to improve it. Beginning with this city, we had what a few hysterical doctors were rash enough to call a case of bubonic pest, but as no other cases have appeared we may reasonably conclude that there was neither case nor infection. The report was sufficient, however, to create coast-wise restrictions in shipping traffic, and quarantines against us abroad. At the River Plate ten days quarantines were immediately imposed. At Santos there was an outbreak of the plague in a very mild form, and that port was shut off from communication with other Brazilian ports and quarantined by foreign ports, especially those of the River Plate. The plague has disappeared in Santos, however, no cases having appeared for weeks. The city of São Paulo, a few miles above Santos, took it up as soon as it left the latter city, and this tends to keep the sanitary restrictions going, useless as they are proved to be. At the River Plate, Paraguay has been suffering for some time from what is called the bubonic plague, and the people are by this time very nearly starved out. In spite of quarantine restrictions, however, the plague has appeared both in Rosario and Buenos Aires during the past week, and now quarantine restrictions are to be enforced against those ports. The result of all this will be that any mail steamship service along this coast is becoming impossible, for the steamers will have to spend more time in quarantine than on the voyage, besides incurring all sorts of expenses for inspectors, disinfections, fumigations, sanitary charges, etc. It is clearly evident that they can not stand it, and unless a little common sense is employed by the sanitary officials here and at the River, all communication between these countries will cease. We can not expect steamship companies to submit to these expensive exactions, nor can we expect merchants to take such risks. And still further, it is clearly evident that all these sanitary precautions are absolutely useless. If these reported cases are really cases of bubonic plague, then the infection has slipped through the sanitary lines in spite of every precaution. This being the case, the only rational policy is to abandon these worthless quarantines and absurd disinfections, and devote the money to be wasted on them to better purposes. Better sanitary improvements in our cities and ports, and cheaper and better food will do more to protect us against such epidemics than all the precautions these authorities have thus far taken. Let us have all the quarantines, disinfections and sanitary inspectors abolished, and let us treat these diseases only when we find them. Isolating a case is just as effective as quarantining a shipload of passengers, and it is far less troublesome and expensive. Let us be governed by reason and not by fear.

THERE have been some trifling changes in China during the past week, but as the names given are a little confusing we shall not undertake to go into details. Suffice it to say that the Emperor has been deposed, and a child of nine years, whom we may call Pü-Tsing, has been substituted for him. The Empress-Mother, however, still bosses the family and does all the governing herself. The late Emperor had some modern ideas and has been deposed for it; the new puppet is not yet old enough for such ideas, so the Empress-Mother will be able to go on in the good old way.

THE *Diario de Buenos Aires* assures us that in a short time the quarantine against Brazil will be diminished. Don't disturb yourselves, gentlemen; if it pleases the children, let it go on! There was no occasion for it in the first place, consequently you may as well keep it up. Just keep it running for another three months, please, so that you can give Campos Sales, Nuno de Andrade, José Carlos, and a few more a good taste of the infliction. If you can send them to Flores Island, all the better. There'll be no end to this intolerable abuse until some of the men responsible for it are compelled to taste its effects.

We are informed that an experienced artillery officer who is well acquainted with South Africa, is willing to undertake to raise and equip half a machine gun battery (3 guns) for service against the Boers, providing funds for equipment and transportation can be provided. He guarantees to find 30 men who can ride and shoot, and he will put them in good training in time for departure about the middle of February. The expense of such an undertaking will be about £1,500, and he feels certain that no difficulty will be encountered in finding the men and in taking them to South Africa. As a troop of 25 men has gone out from Argentina, he feels certain that the British residents in Brazil will wish to do at least that much, and perhaps more.

THE acting president of the Associação Commercial published yesterday an article in which he makes a vigorous protest against draconian provisions in the new consumption tax regulations. That protest has doubtless the unqualified approval of the majority of business men. The latter are, we presume, desirous of defending their legitimate interests and in this respect they have recently had some valuable lessons. The methods which they have to employ are not, it is true, exactly those that obtained redress for the grievances of drivers of public vehicles, but at their disposal there are means of action which can be rendered equally effective. What is essential is that there shall be the proper earnestness, union, moderation, firmness, determination and tenacity.

THE *Montevideo Times* thinks the quarantine business is proved to be farcical because the Montevideo authorities intended to declare a quarantine against the Brazilian quarantine station of Ilha Grande. Our colleague is mistaken. This is the first serious and sensible measure that has been taken by the sanitary authorities. In our humble opinion, the most pestiferous and dangerous points on the coast are the quarantine stations. They are dirty, unsanitary, pestiferous holes—every one of them. Their sanitary arrangements are of the worst, and their treatment of passengers is rough and barbarous. There is not one good feature about them. Even their so-called sanitary measures are farcical and of no earthly value. Let them be quarantined, by all means. They are foul and noxious and ought to be declared outside the pale of civilization. If the sanitary boards along this coast could be shut up in them, we should favor having the quarantine rigorous and perpetual.

We have been waiting since the beginning of the month for an opportunity to buy the new commemorative postage stamps at the postoffice, but without avail. Several inquiries failed to secure any information in regard to the issue. Last week we found the stamps on sale at a book-store, but they were in sets for collectors and were already cancelled. Later on we received advice from a well-known stamp-dealer that he had been charged with the sale of these stamps, which he was offering in sets, which would be officially cancelled up to the 28th February next, after which uncancelled stamps could be obtained. Not long since an official notice was published stating that these stamps would be available for postal uses within the country from 1st January to 28th February. And we now learn that they can not be bought at the postoffice. The conclusion is unavoidable, therefore, that these commemorative stamps are postage stamps only *para inglês ver*, and that the public has been duped. They can not be obtained for use as postage, as those offered for sale are already cancelled. Those we were able to procure last week bear a postoffice cancellation mark of January 1st. We have no objection to the sale of stamps to assist the commission is charge of the commemorative festivities, but why call them postage stamps when they are not to be used as such? As the case now stands it is a petty swindle—and nothing else! We doubt if a single stamp has ever passed through the mails, and if the government can prevent it not one ever will. The purpose is evident. The government does not wish to lose a *vintem* of postal revenue, and they are called postage stamps only to deceive collectors. Bah! Why must the Brazilian government resort to such unworthy tricks!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE YEAR 1900.

Rio, 27th January, 1900.

To the Editor.

Sir.—May I ask how you express the present war in Roman characters? Is it MCM? or MDCCCC? or MDCC?

Yours truly,

ALMON.

[We must really ask to be excused. With a war on our hands, new tax-s to pay and bubonic pest on every side of us, we really can not give attention to such matters. We are content to use the figures 1900, and let the Roman characters go. If some of our readers wish to answer the question, however, we shall be glad to publish their replies.—Ed. News.]

THE ICARAHY SERVICE.

74 Rua Mendô de Sá, Icarahy.

January, 27, 1900

Dear Mr. Lamoureux.

Will you please assist me in making known the fact that on Sunday Feb. 4 I hope to hold a Church Service at eight o'clock in the evening.

The service will be held at No. 74 Rua Mendô de Sá, Icarahy, and all will be welcome. The bond (Icarahy), which leaves São Domingos at half past seven, passes within 3 or 4 minutes walk of the house.

Yours faithfully

IRVINE CRAWSLAW.

British Chaplain.

PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

33, Rua do General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th January, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lamoureux.—In addressing to you the following lines it is with the knowledge that the subject on which they treat has your sympathy, and so feel confident you will accord me a small space in your paper which has so wide a circulation among the British residents here.

Being deeply interested in the present war, it was with pleasure I saw announced in your paper that the Rio patriotic fund committee had forwarded a donation of £700 to the Kipling Fund and still remained with a small balance in hand.

Speaking on the subject of the fund to a member of the committee, I mentioned the idea of keeping it open during the war, for several friends to whom I had spoken expressed themselves as being not only willing but wishful to give their continuous support to it while the war lasts.

These friends felt with me that there must be many other British residents in Rio who will be only too pleased to give practical expression to their patriotism and sympathy with our soldiers, by their steady help until the war is honourably ended, and they have asked me to initiate a monthly subscription list.

With a subscription list of this kind, it would be possible to send a monthly donation to the fund, and as the duration of the war is uncertain and the calls on the fund naturally tend to increase, the distributing committee at home would undoubtedly much appreciate a subscription of this kind.

I enclose a list of the gentlemen who have already promised monthly subscriptions ranging from half a sovereign.

If you are kind enough to publish this letter, thus bringing the matter before the community, I have no doubt the list will rapidly increase.

Giving you my best thanks beforehand for the assistance I feel sure you will give, I am, Yours very sincerely,

RICHARD WICHELO.

P.S.—It is proposed that a meeting be called to appoint a committee to properly organize the subscription fund; for announcing the same I hope you allow me to again trespass on your space.—R. W.

The following gentlemen have promised monthly subscriptions, while the war lasts, to the Patriotic Fund, for the help of those dependent upon our soldiers engaged in the present war:

Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, H. O. Robinson, D. Roberts, T. G. Cross, H. A. De Lisle, Frank Youle, Geo. Armstrong, John Crashey, H. Hardwick, W. Bardsley, W. F. Hargreaves, H. L. Wheatley, W. Maule, A. McMillan, W. Reid, H. Hampshire, H. Bighouse, W. Cairns, W. Saunders, G. Stevens, A. Stevens, Ed. May, B. L. Wyatt, A. M. Haddon, O. W. Rogers, L. W. Turner, C. N. Ailes, T. Johnson, W. T. Gibbs, A. Breach, W. H. Whicheho, R. Whicheho, J. Findlay, E. Haynes.

Which, before preparing this issue for the press Mr. Whicheho sends us word that the committee of the City Club has kindly loaned the use of their room for a meeting of those interested in this fund, which meeting will be held on Thursday next (1st Feb'y) at 3.30 p.m.

PAYSAVALU CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting took place as announced, on the 24th inst., 28 members signed the presence book and several others were present during the evening.

After some straightforward remarks from the president (Mr. T. D. Bunn) about the impossibility so far of purchasing the ground or getting it on lease and the efforts of the 1899 executive to do as much as they could with the money at their disposal, in the way of improvement of ground and pavilion,

without, however, leaving too big compromises for the 1900 committee, the secretary and treasurer were called on in turn to read their reports.

The secretary was able to announce satisfactory success on cricket field and tennis court and a general improvement on 1899.

The treasurer's report was a comprehensive one, showing how membership had been increased in 10 months from 75 to 135 and how the committee had been able not only to improve the pavilion but also to construct a new tennis court, spending some Rs. 1,500, which had seemed an impossibility when they came into office. The interest of his report centred, though, on the future: three contos of reis had been compromised for leveling of ground and three contos for entire rebuilding of pavilion and bar and a luncheon and tea shed; against this only some Rs. 800 had been received in reply to the committee's appeal in the circular of Sept. 1899. Forty members out of 120 had responded and if the other 80 to whom that circular had been sent would do so three contos out of the six were certain; the rest would be covered if the membership of 135 were sustained, 45 new members elected and their average subscription be 6 months. To obtain this the present members would have to aid the new committee by working for new members. The optimism of the estimate was based on 1899 successes, but any relaxation of efforts might jeopardise the financial position at end of 1902.

A general discussion ensued and Mr. J. B. Orr headed a special subscription list which reached Rs. 4000. A vote of approval of accounts and of the clear way they had been presented was proposed and passed unanimously.

Mr. A. C. E. Skeay was then asked to take the chair and the voting for new officers resulted as follows:

President T. D. Bunn; Vice-President P. Padbury; Secretary A. Amaral; Treasurer H. J. Reeves; with C. H. Lloyd and H. R. Latham: Cricket Captain H. R. Latham.

Some useful suggestions were made by A. E. Roberts relative to increase of number of committee and A. C. Skeay to increase of subscription, but the chair, whilst admitting that the ideas must be carefully studied by the new committee and an extraordinary general meeting called if found advisable, ruled it out of order for the present ordinary general meeting to vote new rules, seeing that in the announcement of the meeting changes of statutes had not been contemplated.

A successful meeting was closed with the usual votes of thanks.

COFFEE NOTES

—The continued rains throughout the coffee districts have greatly benefited the growing crop. The ripening of the fruit from the abnormally early flowering is being delayed, and the general condition of the crop is said to be much improved.

—Telegrams from Paris on the 23rd and 24th state that the French government will impose double duties on Brazilian coffee, should this country impose special duties on French products. A tariff war, destructive to the interests of both countries, would therefore appear to be imminent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were eight cases of yellow fever in the hospital at Santos on the 22nd inst.

—A munganeense mine is reported to have been recently discovered near Carandá in the state of Minas Geraes.

—In Paralyba do Norte the officers and men of the 27th battalion are accused of interfering in local political affairs.

—In Bahia murders are becoming distressingly frequent. Is it anarchy and savagery that politicians are seeking in that state?

—A considerable number of cases of typhoid fever have appeared at Victoria, Espírito Santo, but the doctors are not at all concerned about that.

—A Pelotas telegram of the 27th inst. says that the delegação 6401 has prohibited communication between Livramento and Rivera after sunset.

—Tranquillino São Anna is the name of the jailer's assistant at Santos and he has just been dismissed for harsh treatment inflicted upon a poor demented prisoner.

—The question of the increase of fares on the ferry boats was discussed at a recent sitting of the Nictheroy municipal chamber, which appointed a committee to report on the subject.

—The municipal council of Blériot has voted for a passage for almsmen on the tramway lines of that city. In due time they will be voting themselves free drinks and free groceries.

—The municipal council of Itapetininga has asked the São Paulo state government for either a physician or 2,500 a month to meet expenses for protecting that town against bubonic pest.

—Disturbances are reported at Patos, Minas Geraes. Two men are said to have been killed and several wounded. Several houses have been broken open and searched and it is asserted that a state of complete anarchy prevails.

—In the state of Rio Grande do Sul, according to a telegram of the 27th inst., the press-gang is at work, under the direction of the notorious João Francisco, for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the 11th battalion of infantry.

The customhouse authorities have employed women for searching ladies arriving with their families at Livramento do Uruguay.

Last week the Bishop of São Paulo forbade masses in the São Paulo churches for the soul of Dr. Americo de Campos because the latter had been a free mason. This act promises to renew the controversy between churchmen and masons.

There was a little scare in Botocatu the other day over hibonic pest, so the local authorities sent up to São Paulo for some anti-hibonic serum. But the sanitary authorities had no serum left, so they sent forward 50 tins of rat poison.

A São Paulo telegram of the 23rd says that another case of hibonic pest has been discovered in that city. It's fortunate the case was discovered just at this time, or some of the Sanitary Army would have been losing their employment.

It is stated that the refugees from Caraguatã, where there were violent political disturbances a few days before the congressional election, are not yet permitted to return to their homes. Among these refugees are several of the most prominent citizens.

The Republica of Therazine, plainly, says the administrator of the postoffice compelled the return of the Rio de Janeiro mails from Cuxias in order to extract the authenticated returns of the federal elections, which he delivered to the secretary of the state government.

The state government of Minas Geraes has issued a decree for reorganizing its police brigade, which is to be composed of 320 civilians and a military police of 1,500 enlisted men divided into a squadron of cavalry and 11 companies of infantry organized in three battalions.

A great quantity of counterfeit currency is said to be in circulation in the municipalities of Doreas de Boa Esperanza (Pais of Good Hope) and Araxá, Minas Geraes. A police inquiry has developed the fact that the notes were placed in circulation by Carlos Lourenço Pires, Januario Ribeiro Hortones and Lemiro Ribeiro Hortones, who were supplied by persons coming from São Paulo, where the money was printed.

It appears that at Saquarema, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, there is a police official (a subdelegado) who owns a shop and that, as is natural in these hard times, this shop has very little custom. According to Dr. Macedo Soares the police official has issued an order forbidding customers to purchase at a competing shop and threatening them, in event of non-compliance with his order, with arrest and prosecution for disobedience.

Apparently marriage is a luxury which few persons can afford in the state of Amazonas. Recently a place in that state, very appropriately called Antimarry (anti-marry), there was a civil marriage, and the sum of 1,000 was handed to the judge who had performed the ceremony. He returned it with the remark that his clerk's fee amounted to that and his own fee to 2,000, making a total of 3,000.

The Commercio de São Paulo of the 23rd publishes two telegrams of the 20th and 21st inst. regarding the Rio strike which had been refused by orders of the government. Our São Paulo colleague says that the government gave orders not to send any messages regarding the strike. This certainly looks as though the government was in a funk over the strike, for the stoppage of telegrams is an arbitrary measure only warranted by fears of a revolution.

A telegram from Bom Jardim in the state of Rio de Janeiro says that on the night of the 25th inst. disorderly persons under the lead of the assistant prosecuting attorney attacked the house of the district judge with shouts of whurr! for the chief of police. The judge's library, valued at 5,000, was removed from his house, steeped in kerosene and burnt. There are many complaints of disturbances in various localities in that state. caused, it is said, by partisans of the governor.

The epidemic of yellow fever in Sorocaba, São Paulo, seems to be increasing rapidly in intensity, showing a very bad sanitary situation in that town. On Thursday last 22 new cases were admitted to the fever hospitals. 8 deaths occurred and about 400 cases are reported to be under treatment in the hospitals and private residences. There is a small English colony in and near Sorocaba, which we hope will be able to keep free from the epidemic. Great care should be taken to observe strict sanitary rules, to live temperately and to avoid infected districts, especially at night.

RAILROAD NOTES

Owing to landslides caused by continuous rains, there have been some interruptions on the Sorocaba railway.

The price of fares to the suburbs with return tickets on the Central railway has been reduced to 500 reis. A season ticket with 30 fares for going and returning costs 14,500.

A decree of the 22nd inst. grants an extension of ten years for the completion of the railway from Santa Cruz to Itaguary. Evidently the minister is inclined to wait for a rise in exchange.

The supreme council of the court of appeals has refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Dr. Rodolpho Henrique Baptista, ex-president of the S. Christovão tramway company.

The committee appointed by the shareholders of the S. Christovão Co. to investigate the details of the recent embezzlement in that company, reports that the respective amount exceeds 500,000.

The action initiated by Messrs. José Weisbach & Co. against the Viação Paulista tramway company for 300,000, which was noticed in our last issue, was for the collection of money loaned to the company.

By a decree of the 16th inst. (No. 3,559) published on the 27th inst., the government concedes an extension of eight months for the completion of the new inclined planes and the new Lins station of the São Paulo railway.

From the station of Formosa a planter recently shipped to Rio de Janeiro some fowls and eggs, which, as he had neglected to pay the state export duty, were held at the railway station until the fowls had died of starvation.

According to the Jornal do Brazil the board of directors of the Sorocaba Co. has a plan for paying what the company owes to the government. But we hear nothing about paying what it owes to foreign debentureholders.

The swindled English holders of Sorocaba debentures will be pleased to know that there is an Englishman out here who is not ashamed to excuse the swindle and to defend the course pursued by the government in the matter.

In a circular addressed to the employees of the Central railway and dated the 23rd inst., the director declares that he places the keeping of that line in the hands of its personnel, just as the public gardens of Europe are entrusted to the keeping of the people. They must not smugly up locomotives any more!

Decree No. 351 of 28th September last, and only just published, grants to the Cia. Lavina e Colonizadora em São Paulo permission to construct a narrow gauge railway from the terminal station of the Maricá line through the municipality of Saquarema to some convenient point on the Lagoa de Araruama, state of Rio de Janeiro. The road will have an extension of 30 kilometres.

The manager of the Viação Paulista tramway lines, Major Quintino Bocayana Junior, has inaugurated a new type of tram-car in that city which has been received with enthusiastic compliments by the press. We can not imagine what it is like, unless all its seats are outside or end ones in pleasant weather, and inside ones in wet weather. Such a tram would please everybody.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway during the week ending January 20th were 362,478 in currency, which at 7 1/2 % exchange produced £11,516. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 215,167, which at 7 1/2 % exchange produced £7,502. The increase was therefore 17,397 in currency, or £4,014 in sterling. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were £26,850, against £26,415 in the same period of last year, showing an increase of £435.

The tribunal of accounts has refused to register the deficiency appropriation of 1,206,750 for the Central railway. The department of industry insists on the registration and says that in certain items there are balances whose total amounts to 1,502,615,550. The original appropriation of 35,615,635,500 will, in the opinion of the department, cover all expenses for 1899, but the new appropriation is necessary in view of the difference between the budget classification of expenses and the amounts actually expended under the various heads.

It is stated that the receipts of the Central railway amounted last year in 32,720,400,500 and the expenses to 37,769,105,577. We are not informed whether these items include the amount of the deficiency appropriation of 1,206,750, or whether they are complete in other respects. In the budget the receipts had been estimated at 35,000,000 and the expenditure at 35,615,635,500. From the dispatch addressed by the department of industry on the 23rd inst. to the tribunal of accounts it appears that at that date the government had received accounts of expenses only up to October 31. We presume, then, that the foregoing returns are not definite, and we know they do not cover accounts passed but not paid. We very much doubt the existence of such a surplus.

The government having accepted the proposal of the state of Bahia for the lease of the Bahia and São Francisco railway in that state, and the state of Bahia having transferred its rights to the engineer Miguel de Teive e Argollo, the President signed a decree on the 23rd inst. approving the contract with this gentleman on the following terms: 60 years lease; an initial payment of 150,000; the payment of 25,000 a year in two half yearly instalments; and an annuity, payable half yearly, of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts for the first five years, 10 per cent. the second five years, 15 per cent. the second ten years, 20 per cent. the third ten years, 25 per cent. the fourth, 30 the fifth and 40 per cent. the sixth ten years, besides 20 per cent. of the net revenue exceeding 12 per cent. on the capital effectively employed.

The board of directors of the Sorocaba Co. has published a statement which was to be laid before the shareholders at the meeting called for yesterday. In this statement the board estimates the value of the company's assets at 50,000,000 and its net traffic receipts at from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 per annum. The board proposes to accomplish the following objects:—1) to purchase its shares and debentures held by the government, valued by the minister of finance at 2,000,000; 2) to reduce its capital stock to 50,000,000 divided into 250,000 shares; 3) to use its shares in excess of that amount said to be 75,000 fully paid up and 20,000 with 100 paid up to cancel its floating debt; 4) to redeem all of its currency debentures, except those of the 1st series. In regard to the manner in which these objects are to be accomplished the statement is not explicit.

On last Tuesday the board of directors of the Sorocaba railway had an interview with the minister of finance. «We have been informed,» said the Jornal do Commercio on the following day, «that the minister, far from being opposed to the board's plan of reorganization, will on the contrary give it his support.»

The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending November 25th:			
	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic			
Kilos.	5,995,440	4,832,665	1,072,775
Passenger's carried	10,864 1/2	10,668 1/2	736
Total receipts, week	69,186,950	54,320,870	14,866,080
Distance	1,521,200 Km.	1,061,200 Km.	460,000 Km.

For week ending December 2nd:			
	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic			
Kilos.	5,434,841	4,747,058	687,783
Passenger's carried	11,552	9,981 1/2	1,570 1/2
Total receipts, week	67,401,240	51,124,750	16,276,490
Distance	1,528,784 Km.	1,709,387 Km.	180,603 Km.

Note.—We regret to say that the letter containing reports for the three preceding weeks has not been received, having apparently been lost in the mails.—Ed. News.

SHIPPING NOTES

The first-class passengers who left Rio for Europe on the 25th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer «Alba» were: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. DeLisle and servant, Mr. Edward Level and wife.

The torpedo-cruiser «Tapp» has been ordered to the Rio area to serve against the piratical adventures which are seizing merchant vessels there. Besides the «Tapp», the «Italy», «Jurema» and «Cocentius» of the Amazon flotilla have been ordered to the same destination.

The inspector of health of the port of Santos has advised the commercial association there that the canoe traffic between that port and the other ports of the state has been re-established. This is important, and we trust that all canoe trimmers will feel duly grateful to the sanitary smiths for the removal of the embargo which has rested upon their liberty to paddle in and out of Santos.

LOCAL NOTES

The crew of the cruiser *Primeiro de Março* has not, it is stated, been paid for two months.

On Sunday night there were disturbances caused by soldiers. One of these and a policeman are known to have been wounded.

Notwithstanding the appearance of a milder season (?) of hibonic pest in this city, Dr. Nuno de Andrade has appointed an extraordinary commissioner of hygiene. The purpose is to spend money even if there is no pest.

We sincerely regret to hear that Dr. Ferreira de Araújo, senior editor of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, is again ill in Petropolis. He has our best wishes for a speedy recovery and early return to the post he has so nobly filled for so many years.

Last Friday was an exciting day for one of the police delegates. At one o'clock a. m. an unknown person shot at him twice with a revolver, and at 1.20 p.m. a military driver attempted to assault him. The driver was arrested, but the man with the revolver made his escape.

On Saturday Dr. Severino Vieira, who had resigned the office of minister of industry on account of being a candidate for the governorship of Bahia at the election held on the following day, was succeeded in that office by Dr. Alfredo Maia, who up to that date had been director of the Central Railway.

One of our readers in commenting on the arrangement by which the commemorative stamps can not be used for postage, though they are called postage stamps and are cancelled for collectors at the post office, says the affair is a *canto de rigório*. And we are sorry to say we cannot deny it.

We are surely having extraordinary weather for January. It was rainy and cool the whole of the past week, and the nights were cool enough for a light blanket. And yet, at Montevideo and Buenos Aires there were complaints of excessive heat. Well, they have quarantine; what more can they want?

We will be a relief to those who believe that the 20th century began on the 1st inst., to know that Kaiser Wilhelm thinks so too, and that he has officially decreed that January 1st 1900 is the first day of the 20th century. There's something omnipotent in that decision, and perhaps we had better submit.

The Rio correspondent of the *São Paulo Diario Popular* continues to affirm that Cesar Alvin is thoroughly disgusted with the office of municipal prefect and will soon tender his resignation. He asserts that his resignation was offered previous to the recent strike, and that now he will solicit a leave of absence and will not return.

Too great care can not be taken just now in regard to sneak thieves. The city is full of them. Many of them pretend to be begging, but if they find the entrance to your house or office unguarded, they improve the opportunity to carry off anything they can pick up. As the police are absolutely useless, a good club in a convenient corner will be found very useful.

We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for a package of their well-known artistic office calendars, whose fine engraving and delicate coloring make them an ornament in any office.

If you are in the habit of copying the *Jornal's* telegrams, observed Mr. Salwayt, severely, «why did you take the liberty of changing the *Jornal's* John Burkin into John Rusk? When you copy, you ought to do it verbatim, and not try to cover your evil deeds by changing the names. And, by the way, who is John Burkin?»

The postoffice is now trying to employ a little more tail tape in order to make work for more employees. Formerly when one wanted to cash a postal note, he went to one clerk. Now he must go to two, and if their papers are invalid or any misunderstanding occurs, he may be obliged to trot to and fro between them several times, although they are near enough together to shake hands.

«It has occurred to me,» observed Salwayt, «that we are a little too previous in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. If the discovery was made in the year 1500, then the first anniversary occurred in 1501 and the 400th should be in 1901. What do you think? It is needless to say that we declined to accept the suggestion, or to be drawn into the controversy.»

We see that Senhores Visconde Machado, one of the shining lights of the existing political situation and «boss» of the state of Paraná, claims a victory in the recent elections for the concentration party. This is the reactionist party and means the domination of some of the worst elements in the country. But there is no proof yet that this party has won a majority in congress.

Our old friend Walbran Chapman seems to have turned up in England with a gigantic scheme for the storage of grain. He proposes the erection of 40 silo granaries with an aggregate capacity of 10,000,000 quarters, and which will cost only £3,970,000 for the buildings and £1,000,000 to fill them. The *Financial News*, which favors the scheme, doesn't tell us what Walbran's commission is to be, but we feel sure it must be something handsome.

The government has finally accepted Dr. Brazil Silvano's resignation of the office of chief of police and has appointed to succeed him Dr. Bneas Galvão, judge of one of the district courts of this city. The outgoing chief is apparently a well-intending man, who has found himself unable to cope with the incapacity, corruption and immorality prevailing at the police bureau. His successor, of whom we have heard favorable mention, will not, we fear, be more successful.

The *Jornal do Brazil* says that the appearance of hibonic pest in this country can not be treated seriously, such have been the means which its treatment has occasioned, and the active means of crushing out the disease, our neighbor suggests the immediate suppression of all medical salaries and the dismissal of all chiefs and delegates of the so-called sanitary service. This is the Chinese system—that of stopping the doctor's pay when you are ill. And we are strongly inclined to believe it a good one.

The many friends of R. M. S. and Mrs. H. C. Tucker, both here and in other parts of Brazil, will deeply regret to hear of the loss of their only son, a bright little boy not quite three years of age, and they will join us in tendering heartfelt sympathy in their bitter sorrow. There is more in such a loss than the taking of a bright young life, for it means the destruction of hopes and plans which become a part of our own lives. Their sorrowing hours, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker will have the tender sympathy and heartfelt condolences of our whole community.

«When a man is conscienceless as well as unscrupulous and mercenary,» concluded Uncle Abner, after an evening's chat about the situation, «the last thing to do is to let him alone. You can't shame him, nor silence him. He is unconscious of his own iniquities, and he is insensible to your wrongs. Argument will be the shallowest arrow in his quiver, while falsehood and immorality will be the most frequently used. And though he misses you ninety-nine times in succession, he certainly will try again. Better let him alone! Others will find him out soon enough, and then his malice will do very little mischief.»

We regret to say that for reasons of health Mr. Harvill and A. DeLisle, manager of the London and River Plate Bank here, has been compelled to return home, leaving us on the 25th inst. on the R. M. S. «Elbe». Mr. DeLisle is accompanied by his wife, and goes on a leave of absence of three months, but we may presume that his return at the expiration of that period will depend on his health, which has lately given his friends much cause for anxiety. He has the good wishes of a host of friends for a speedy and thorough recovery, as well as for a pleasant voyage home for himself and wife.

A few days ago a sneak thief was caught in a private residence in the city. The people were accustomed to be away from home during the day at outside employments, and the thief evidently knew it, for he went about his work leisurely and at the time when no one was likely to be returning home. Unfortunately for him, the son of the house came in and found the thief under his bed. The police were called in and the rogue was taken to the police station. The mother was for and a search was made, when it was found that 500 in money and 2,000 in jewellery were missing. They went to the station at once, reported the loss, and had the thief searched. Nothing was found! Now, what became of the money and jewels?

	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Total since Jan. 1	Total since July 1
British India, do	15,465	8,461	8,669	10,356	11,063	7,138	7,138	292,107	3,417,386
British India, N. Y.	17,802	11,459	14,511	14,511	12,601	17,285	17,285	729,804	1,698,388
Europe, do	353	3,480	..	..	9,922	2,743	14,657	2,743	530,652
Europe, N. Y.	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	1,630	2,530	800,280
China, do	1,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,415	51,344
China, N. Y.	11,335	14,009	..	410	..	190	2,475	18,941	178,991
Shimments, do	157,043	..	..	..	..	..	..	259,757	2,338,337
Shimments, N. Y.	194,567	141,750	148,881	160,652	159,962	124,005	312,848	..	..
do	158,000	142,800	158,000	158,000	158,000	158,000	158,000	..	..
do	148,800	142,800	148,800	148,800	148,800	148,800	148,800	..	..
do	8,816 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	..	..
do	7,916 1/2	7 1/2	7,916 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	..	..
do	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	..	..
do	13,699	12,410	7,566	..	..	12,410	8,798	..	..

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 9,333 bags ex *Freda* and 500 ex *Delmar* from the River Plate. The market is very firm owing to quarantine for all steamers from the River Plate. Prices are advancing as shown in the following table:

	nominal.
Richmond 1st.	39,000—40,000
do 2d.	38,000—39,000
Baltimore 1st.	39,000—40,000
do 2d.	38,000—39,000
Western	nominal.
River Plate	28,000—32,000
Local Mills	39,000—40,000

Coffee.—The *Livorno* brought 210 cases and 400 tubs from New York, the *Mary Chasen* 2,686 tubs from Gaspe, the *Punguio* 335 cases from Hamburg and the *Delmar* 27 tubs from Liverpool. The stock in first hands consist of 11,000 tubs of Gaspe, 9,000 of Halifax, 700 of St. John's and 500 cases of Norwegian. A total of 25,000 packages. Importers quote from 65,000 to 67,000 for Gaspe, 58,000 to 61,000 for Halifax, 58,000 to 59,000 for St. John's and 70,000 to 72,000 for Norwegian. Broker's quote from 68,000 to 69,000 per tub and from 78,000 to 80,000 per case.

Lard.—There were no arrivals during the week. The market continues unchanged.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Quotations are nominal.

Rice.—No arrivals. Market nominal.

White Pine.—No receipts. The price continues sustained at 20 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—Arrivals nil. The cargo ex *Marabau* was sold at about 85,000 per dozen.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Sales are reported at 78,000 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—No receipts. We quote from 13,800 to 13,900 per case wholesale.

Rain.—The arrivals were nil. Broker's quote from 22,500 to 22,600 per barrel.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Comest.—Arrivals nil. The market is nominal and supplied, and prices are unchanged.

Indian Corn.—The receipts were 1,500 bags ex *Freda* from the River Plate. The wholesale price per bag of 62 kilos is from 13,000 to 13,500.

Hay.—The *Gracia Future* brought 15,000 bales from Rosario. There were no changes in prices.

Coal.—The only vessel arrived with coal last week was the *Wardsworth* with 2,000 tons from Leith.

Rum.—The receipts continue regular. The prices are unchanged as shown below:

Pernambuco and Macéio.	230,000—235,000
Belia and Amalá.	215,000—220,000
Campos.	215,000—220,000
Angra and Paraty.	230,000—235,000
Paraty.	215,000—220,000
A alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.	350,000—375,000*
ditto	390,000—395,000*
Without pipes.	

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 31.

PHILADELPHIA—Amer. sc. *Mabel Jordan*; 899 tons; Delano; mangueira.

JAN. 29.

PENSACOLA—Nor. bk. *Premier*; 1,135 tons; Olsen; ballast.

MIDDLESBROUGH—Dan. bk. *Kronprindsess Louise*; 608 tons; Jepson; mangueira.

GLASGOW—Br. bk. *Rivon*; 1,133 tons; Davies; mangueira.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. 1—50 cents and 5 % prime per bag NEW ORLEANS of coffee.

ANTWERP. 1—35 shillings and 4 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BERMUN. 1—35 shillings and 4 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG. 1—35 shillings and 4 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. 1—35 shillings and 4 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. 1—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES. 1—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE. 1—35 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE. 1—45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PIUMB. 1—45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. 1—30 shillings and 4 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. 1—30 shillings and 4 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

Cape Town. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

P. ELIZABETH. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

PORT NATAL. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

EAST LONDON. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

DUBLAGA BAY. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

MOSSBAY. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

MONTVIDEO. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

B. AITRES. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SMYRNA—It. str. *Washington*; 250 bags of coffee

MARSEILLES—Fr. str. *Les Alpes*; 7,500 do do

BORDEAUX—Fr. str. *La Plata*; 1,125 do do

HAMBURG—Ger. str. *Putagania*; 4,500 do do

GENOA—It. str. *Città di Genova*; 3,400 do do

CHARTERS.

Dan. bk. *Amede* to load here 5,500 bags of coffee for Port Elizabeth, at £ 500.

Br. lug. *Mary Chasen* to load salt hides, here for the Channel to order, at 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Bayard Mobile

Dalhousie Ship Island

Elitah Ship Island

King's Conny Ship Island

Kaukura Mobile

Levada Pensacola

Prince Victor Liverpool

Ruby.	Pensacola
St. Croix.	Savannah
Velleda (str.)	Norfolk

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Jan. 22	Thames	Southampton	C. J. Canaly
22	Lundy	Rosario 14 ds.	Rio Flour Mills
23	Sorata	Liverpool 21 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
24	Elbe	Southampton	C. J. Canaly
24	Ureda	B. Ayres 7 ds.	Order
25	Grecoia	Rosario 5 ds.	C. Davidson & Co.
26	Belucia	Manchester 48 ds.	S. Megaw & Co.
26	Worworth	Leith 27 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
26	Patagonia	Hamburg 22 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
26	Valencia	Cardiff 24 ds.	E. L. Brazileira
26	Cordillere	Bordeaux 16 ds.	S. Montoux

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan. 23	Wordsworth	New York*	Smidries.
24	Thames	Hamburg*	do
24	Ureda	Valencia	do
25	Grecoia	River Plate	do
25	Elbe	Southampton*	do
26	Livorno	New York*	Mangueira.
26	Belucia	Philadelphia	Ballast.
26	Worworth	Buenos Aires	do
26	Patagonia	River Plate	Sundries
26	Cordillere	River Plate	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 28th, 1900.

NAME	DATE	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
America				
bk. F. S. Hamps.	992	Nov. 28	New York.	Pranzoni & C.
bk. Julia Rollins	570	Jan. 13	Baltimore.	J. Moore & C.
bk. Pharos.	644	18	do	J. L. Hisset
bk. Glad Tidings	603	18	do	do

British

sp. Somali.	3336	Nov. 19	Dundee.	Gas Co.
sp. H. Wood.	1943	20	Mitk.	R. L. Braz.
sp. B. Queen.	1263	21	Portland	To order
sc. Glenville.	209	Dec. 27	Paspelias.	P. S. Nic. & C.
bk. Remonstrant.	1045	27	Antwerp.	To order
sp. Wynstay.	1573	Jan. 1	Swansea.	W. Block & C.
sp. Monrovia.	1449	1	Pensacola.	To order.
bk. A. Smith.	449	6	Paspelias.	To order.
sp. Marabout.	1445	6	Pensacola.	To order.
lig. M. Claasen.	182	19	Gaspe.	P. S. Nic. & C.

Danish

sc. Verdande.	209	Jan. 3	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C.
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German

bk. Ocean.	1279	Nov. 22	Pensacola.	To order
bk. A. Schwabe.	797	Jan. 18	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C.

Italian

bk. Ines D.	550	Dec. 27	Marseilles.	R. Santos.
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Not registered

sp. Superb.	1350	Nov. 16	St. Etienne	W. Guim. Co.
bk. Pharos.	1203	Jan. 1	Rangoon.	To order

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JANUARY 22.

1	Apollon, 58.	878,000
1	do	878
44	do	880
2	do (1005) at rate of.	860
5	do (2005) do	860
	do 4,600\$ do	860
54	do 1895	870
26	do 1897 (reg.)	999
5	Kuprestino Municipal.	166
30	do	171

Banks.

50	Commercio.	192,500
13	Depositos e Descontos.	76
173	Republica.	186,500

JAN. 23.

50	Apollon, 58.	878,000
13	do	880
5	do (1005) at rate of.	860
5	do (2005) do	860
54	do 1895	870
26	do 1897 (reg.)	999
5	Kuprestino Municipal.	166
30	do	171

Banks.

200	Constructo.	125,000
1	Republica.	186
100	do	186,500

Miscellaneous.

100	Construções Urbanas.	25,000
50	Loterias Nacionais.	100
43	do	100,500

JAN. 24.		
2	Apollon, 58.	880,000
33	do	879
3	do (5005) at rate of.	860
1	do (2005) do	850
	do 1,600\$ (cert.) at rate of.	845
12	do 1898	1,800
14	do	880
1	do (reg.)	880
5	do 1897 (reg.)	999
5	Kuprestino Municipal.	165
5	do do	165,500
300	do do	165

Banks.

192	Constructo.	105,000
45	Mercantil de Santos.	140
5	Republica.	185,500
300	do	186
30	Rural e Hypothecario.	245

Miscellaneous.

323	Construções Urbanas.	25,000
50	Loterias Nacionais.	100
50	do do	101
500	Melhoramentos no Brazil.	16

JAN. 25.

1	Apollon, 58.	879,000
37	do	878
1	do (5005) at rate of.	870
4	do (2005) do	870
	do 1,200\$ (cert.) at rate of.	845
61	do 1895	870
100	Kuprestino Municipal.	166
4	deb. Carreira Urbana (505).	490
40	" Carioca (mill).	200

Banks.

38	Commercio.	212,500
110	Commercio.	192
113	Lavoura e Commercio.	112
105	Republica.	187,500
252	do	186,500
200	do	185
15	do	186,500

Miscellaneous.

300	Construções Urbanas.	25,000
700	do do	3
57	Loterias Nacionais.	101

JAN. 26.

27	Apollon, 58.	878,000
10	do	879
10	do	880
1	do (6005) at rate of.	870
1	do (2005) do	870
	do 800\$ (cert.) at rate of.	845
64	do 1895	870
150	deb. Sorocabana-Tuana R. R.	65
20	" Jornal do Commercio.	175

Banks.

15	Commercio.	192,500
137	Republica.	191,500
65	do	192
66	Rural e Hypothecario.	244

Miscellaneous.

225	Loterias Nacionais.	102,500
200	Metropolitano.	165

JAN. 27.

38	Apollon, 58.	880,000
22	do	878
1	do	877
4	do (5005) at rate of.	850
	do 4,000\$ (cert.) at rate of.	845
35	do 1895	870
9	do 1897	1,000
105	Kuprestino Municipal.	171
25	deb. Sorocabana-Tuana R. R.	65
30	" Jornal do Commercio.	176

Banks.

400	Iniciador.	35,000
190	Lavoura e Commercio.	114
300	Paris e Rio.	3
155	Republica.	192
92	do	191,500
14	do	191
50	Rural e Hypothecario.	245

Miscellaneous.

500	Melhoramentos no Brazil.	16,000
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SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

	SELLERS.	BUYERS.
Banco Comercio e Industria.	550,000	531,000
Constructo e Agricola.		
Credito Real da Carteira H.		100,000
Lavradores.		100,000
Mercantil de Santos.		130,000
S. Paulo.	145,000	130,000
Ribeirão Preto.		
União de S. Carlos (all paid).	285,000	240,000
do do (40 %).		120,000
União de S. Paulo (all paid).		68,500
Santos.	45,000	10,000
Cia Agua e Luz.	65,000	
Antarctica.		112,000
Argos Paulista.		6,000

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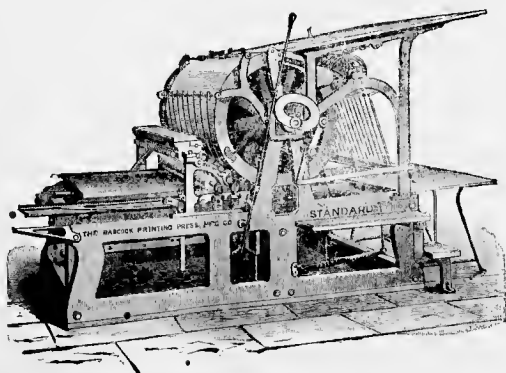
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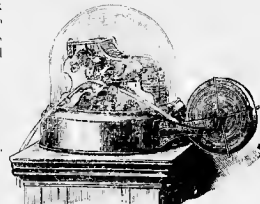
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following.

VACCHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 24th August, 1899.

SEA SICKNESS

25 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Eranio Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mungenot says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

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